

# Roads Spend Billion For Betterments

Expenditures Three Times as Great as in Any of Last Three Years Approved

## Neglected Work Now Will Be Done

Extensions Discouraged, but Large Grants Made for Equipment and Repairs

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Railroads under government operation this year will spend nearly a billion dollars for additions, betterments and equipment, or approximately three times as much as in any of the last three years. Total capital expenditures approved by the railroad administration as announced to-day are \$937,961,318. Of this big sum \$440,071,000 will be spent for additions and betterments, such as stations and other property improvements, \$479,890,000 for equipment—cars and locomotives already ordered through the railroad administration—and \$18,000,000 for track extensions.

### Neglected Work to Be Done

The figures disclose Director General McAdoo's determination to let the railroads make many improvements which they had neglected during the last three years through permitting tracks to run down and postponing all possible projects requiring big expenditures of capital. It also is shown that the Railroad Administration is not encouraging many extensions of lines during the war emergency, as practically all sums approved for extensions are to continue those already under construction, and in some cases projects already under way have been discontinued and work discontinued.

Railroads, in submitting budgets of proposed capital expenditures this year, asked much more than was actually approved, and the Railroad Administration eliminated \$349,247,000, or nearly one-fourth of the proposals. In paring down the budgets to this extent, the administration made it plain that most of its decisions are tentative and may be reconsidered later in the light of any growing necessity or lack of need of betterments.

### Eastern Lines Well Treated

In general, the Eastern trunk lines were given generous sums for improvements and equipment, to enable them better to handle the great flood of traffic to the Atlantic seaboard for movement to Europe. In many cases, however, the budgets of Eastern roads were cut sharply.

### Part of the Capital Necessary will Be Supplied by the Government from the \$500,000,000 Revolving Fund of the Railroad Administration, although advances will be repaid eventually by the individual railroads. Wherever possible, railroads will finance their own enterprises without government aid, but the railroad administration may buy the bonds or other securities issued by the railroads to finance the capital propositions.

### Examination of the roads' budgets has been directed by Robert S. Lovett, chief of the railroad administration's division of capital expenditures, and John Skelton Williams, director of finance and purchases.

### Many Projects Must Wait

Railroads were asked two months ago to submit estimates of proposed capital expenditures this year, making their figures adequate to cover really necessary projects. They were told, however, to bear in mind that many betterment and extension projects which might appear necessary under private management could be dispensed with under common control and pooling of facilities. In approving certain items the railroad administration explained they could be postponed until after the war. In this way Director General McAdoo adopted the same policy for railroads which, as secretary of the Treasury, he asks other business interests to adopt as a war measure.

### Not only does the railroad administration exercise a restraining power over projects, but it also has authority to compel roads to make certain extensions which appear necessary.

### Pennsylvania Gets \$112,000,000

The figures show that the New York Central was given \$70,000,000, and practically all the road asked. Pennsylvania received \$64,000,000, and the Pennsylvania Railroad \$48,000,000. The Pennsylvania system, the largest allowance in all the country's systems, the Erie \$24,000,000, and the New Haven \$24,000,000. Other big allowances included: Santa Fe, \$41,000,000; Union Pacific, \$30,000,000; Southern Pacific, \$29,000,000; Southern Railway, \$28,000,000; Illinois Central, \$26,000,000; Philadelphia & Reading, \$24,000,000; St. Paul, \$23,000,000; C. & O., \$22,000,000; B. & O., \$22,000,000; B. & M., \$22,000,000; and Michigan Central, \$20,000,000.

### Of the Southern Pacific system's total, the Union Pacific itself got \$25,439,000, for betterments and \$12,040,000 for equipment. The shares of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, Union Pacific and subsidiaries are \$2,724,000 and \$2,233,000, respectively.

### What Each Road Gets

Other divisions by road: The Santa Fe, \$17,757,000 betterments, \$2,007,000 equipment, \$701,000 extensions. B. & O., \$16,022,000 betterments, \$1,000,000 equipment, \$701,000 extensions.

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

# Democrats in Senate Delay Suffrage Vote

They Hope to Make Political Capital for Election, Republicans Charge

By Carter Field  
(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There is no doubt in the mind of any one who has studied the situation on woman suffrage in the Senate that the resolution submitting the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment to the states for ratification will be adopted at this session of Congress, or certainly before March 4, 1919, but the belief is now growing that politics is holding up the vote.

So far the Republicans have made virtually no attempt to make political capital out of the situation, but there is a growing assurance that the vote is being delayed by the Democrats with a view to making political hay just before the Congressional election next fall. Then, it is the confident belief of some prominent suffrage workers and Republican Senators, the Democrats intend to make a big suffrage drive, perhaps emanating from the White House, and jam the amendment through just in time to get the most credit for it from the country, and to have the most effect in those doubtful Congressional districts where the advocates of suffrage may hold the balance of power.

### Some of the Republican Senators, keenly alive to the political advantage which the Democrats may reap from such a maneuver, and anxious to prevent their opponents from winning votes for Democratic candidates from the House and Senate on the strength of it, are urging that the Republicans in the Senate force the issue now.

It was as a result of this feeling that Senator Calder, of New York, made his speech recently. At that time it was hoped by Senators, who wish to forestall the Democratic play for the suffrage vote of the country that there would be a series of suffrage speeches by Republican Senators, perhaps one each day, which would keep the fact that the Republicans are pressing for a vote on the resolution before the country, and also keep the fact before the country that far more than the necessary proportion of Republican Senators would vote for the resolution, the weakness in the suffrage position in the Senate being on the Democratic side.

In the heat of other controversies, and in the listlessness of some of the pro-suffrage Senators, this plan has fallen by the wayside, but there are determined efforts under way to revive it.

Senator Jones, of Washington, on the floor of the Senate, after introducing strong resolutions demanding the passage of the suffrage amendment, said:

"This question has never been considered as a party question, and I am glad of it; but, nevertheless, it is a fact that practically three-fourths of the Republican Senators are ready and prepared to vote for the passage of this amendment, and yet we have been unable so far to get enough votes on the Democratic side to make up the necessary two-thirds to pass this fundamentally democratic proposition."

There is still variance in the reasons given for the postponement of the vote on the resolution ten days ago, after it had been announced positively that the resolution would be pressed for passage on May 10. Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the Suffrage Committee, said the suffrage cause lacked two votes.

# War on Hearst Papers Grows In New Jersey

Glen Ridge Dealers Refuse to Sell "Journal" or "American"

Loyal Town Topped All in Third Loan

Defence Leaguers Fail to Be Scared by Threats of Suits

NEWARK, May 19.—The action of the Defence League of New Jersey last night in pledging its members to use all lawful means to discourage the circulation of Hearst newspapers within the state began to show results to-day. In Glen Ridge this afternoon the Home Guard voted to do all within its power to keep Hearst's "New York American" and "New York Evening Journal" out of that town. The home guardsmen, ninety-four in number, decided that if their own efforts proved unavailing they would call a town mass meeting to find other means of accomplishing the purpose. Glen Ridge dealers have agreed not to sell the Hearst papers.

### Town Led in Last Loan Drive

Glen Ridge has a population of only 4,200, yet it led the United States in the proportion of second Liberty Loan subscriptions. The town secured 2,000 subscriptions, aggregating \$566,000. Captain J. O. Nichols, who presided at the Defence League meeting which took the anti-Hearst action, said:

"It was only to be expected that a town which beat the rest of the nation in the proportion of Liberty Loan sales should be the town whose Home Guardsmen took first action to fulfill the Defence League's pledge. From now on New Jersey towns—and I trust New York cities, too—will vie with one another in suppressing Hearst papers just as they have vied in Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns."

### 20,000 in Move Against Hearst

The Defence League is comprised principally of officers of New Jersey Home Guard and State Militia Reserve units, and the league's action Saturday night means that 20,000 enlisted men stand pledged to discourage Hearst newspaper sales in New Jersey. Captain Nichols predicted to-day that these men getting into full action will mean something.

"They are all intelligent men, these members of Home Defence units," said Captain Nichols. "Hearst may be able to fool the ignorant readers with his camouflaged articles, but these men are able to see through Hearst newspaper attempts to weaken the morale of the American people."

Members of the Defence League have been doing some splendid work in the matter of reporting sections to the Department of Justice. Unmasking Hearst newspapers in New Jersey communities will be a job just as important, a task entirely in line with what the members have been doing for the Department of Justice.

"This is a free country, and, of course, we are entitled to the right of free expression of opinion," said Captain Nichols. "But we are not entitled to the right of free expression of opinion at the expense of the public interest. We are not entitled to the right of free expression of opinion at the expense of the public interest."

Continued on last page, Column 2.

# 500,000 to Open Red Cross Drive In City To-day

Wilson's Slogan, "Give Until It Hurts," Adopted in \$100,000,000 Campaign

To-day marks the opening of the great drive for the second Red Cross War Fund of \$100,000,000, of which New York is expected to contribute \$25,000,000. Months of preparation and the appearance of President Wilson here on Saturday have aroused this city to its task with an unprecedented pitch of enthusiasm, and his ringing appeal, "Give until it hurts," will be the slogan of the week's campaign.

Every ounce of energy of this city's industrial and social activities has been mobilized for the sole aim of putting New York's quota triumphantly over the top this week. More than half a million persons have volunteered to assist in the drive, numbered among the workers being bankers, saleswomen, clerks, policemen, professional men and workers of every description.

More than one thousand booths will be opened throughout the city to receive contributions and pledges. Twenty thousand women will make a thorough house-to-house canvass, ringing every doorbell in the community and

# Anzacs Take Town on Somme; Americans Repulse 3 Raids

Our Men Get Final Training With British

Army Makes Six-Hour Hike in Heavy Order Under Broiling Sun

All Stand Up Well Despite Sore Feet

Soldiers Are Coached to the Last Minute in Modern Tactics

(By The Associated Press)  
HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN TROOPS WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, May 17.—The American troops are putting finishing touches to their preparations for active fighting. They are behind the British line in a beautiful rolling country which resembles Western New York in full bloom. The Americans started this morning on maneuvers, in which they took their first long hike in heavy marching order under a broiling sun.

After six hours the Americans were still full of go when the correspondent encountered a long line of infantry resting in the shade of a hedge. Some were dozing, but the operations were going on to the satisfaction of the officers.

"They have covered a good deal of ground before, but it was cool," said the colonel in command. "This is their first trial under heat, and they are standing it well."

The men are pictures of health and appear to be tired to the last degree from hard fighting. All were in good humor, even those with blistered feet.

"Hail! Hail! The gang's all here!" called one who, outdistanced by his company, came limping down the dusty road under a heavy pack.

Besides maneuvers and regular exercises, the boys are being coached to the last minute in the tactics of modern warfare. The commander of one of these schools told The Associated Press the Americans were keen and quick to learn.

All over the region where Americans are billeted along with the British there are evidences of how well the Americans are getting on with the British. This feeling is displayed everywhere they come together, and it will aid in the success of the amalgamation of the forces.

### Plunkett Arrested; 73 Sinn Fein Prisoners Are Taken to Wales

DUBLIN, Saturday, May 18.—Count Plunkett, member of Parliament for Roscommon, was arrested here to-night. No further arrests are expected immediately. All remains quiet.

A daring raid for arms was carried out by Sinn Feiners at Barncourt Castle, County Tyrone, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn. The raiders, who were masked, drove to the estate in considerable force by motor cars. They temporarily detained the gatekeeper and the castle's castle hall, but, having previously cut the telephone and telegraph wires so that help could not be summoned.

LONDON, May 19.—A vessel carrying seventy-three Sinn Fein prisoners left Kingston, Ireland, last evening, says a Dublin dispatch to the Central News Agency. The ship, the *Clontarf*, is proceeding to Holyoke, Wales. A large crowd cheered as the ship departed, but the demonstrators were dispersed quietly.

### "Count" Plunkett Is First Sinn Feiner Ever Elected To British Parliament

George N. Plunkett, M. P., widely known as "Count Plunkett," who was elected to the House of Commons, was an authority on art and Irish literature, and vice-president of the American Irish society of New York. As a member of the Sinn Fein executive committee and the first member of that organization to be elected to Parliament, Count Plunkett has been one of the leaders in the separatist movement. He is the father of Joseph Plunkett, one of the signers of the declaration of independence of the Irish Republic, who was shot for treason after the Easter rebellion in 1916.

Count Plunkett and his wife were arrested for conspiracy in connection with the Easter rebellion, and were released after a few months in prison and ordered to leave Dublin.

Count Plunkett was elected to Parliament in the by-election of February 3, 1917, to fill the unexpired term of J. J. O'Kelly, a member of the Nationalist party. He was leader of the movement by Sinn Feiners returned to Parliament to refuse to swear their allegiance to King George, and has never occupied his seat in the Commons.

### Four German Planes Shot Down in Raid On Eastern England

LONDON, May 20.—Four enemy airplanes were brought down in last night's raid over Eastern England, says an official communication. It says: "Reports show that four of the enemy airplanes which raided London and the southeast last night have been brought down."

The raid appears to have been on a large scale. A considerable number of bombs were dropped.

No details of casualties or damage are yet available.

Hostile aircraft crossed the coasts of Kent and Essex shortly after 11 o'clock last evening and proceeded toward London.

# U. S. War Medals Asked for Doctors Who Broke Orders

360 Germans Are Captured With Twenty Machine Guns

Enemy Is Driven From Ville-sur-Ancre and the Surrounding Territory

Pershing's Troops Win on Two Fronts

Beat Back Foe in Picardy and Lorraine; Great Aerial Activity in Woevre

By Wilbur Forrest  
(Special Cable to The Tribune.)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN PICARDY, May 19.—The general commanding the American forces in Picardy told The Tribune correspondent to-day that he had recommended more than thirty Americans for the American Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of the finest bravery yet shown by any members of the American Expeditionary Force.

Seated in his living quarters as he told me this, so close to the front as to be almost constantly under fire, this American general praised army medical corps men, who, he declared, were guilty of a severe breach of discipline, but worthy of high recognition from their government. The general said:

"These men were among the units of American troops caught in a recent shelling, in which the enemy rained more than 12,000 gas shells, mixed with about 3,000 high explosive shells, on a small area. The night was intensely dark and a drizzling rain was falling.

"Caught by the gas and forced to put on their gas masks, through which the moisture made it almost impossible to see a foot ahead, the troops waited for a cessation of the shelling, but many were caught by the explosive shells and wounded.

"Their cries for aid stirred the medical corps men to the quick, but to remove their masks in order to carry on the work of mercy meant that they, too, would be casualties soon, if not dead men. They stood it as long as they could, and then, one by one, whipped off their masks and flew to the aid of the wounded, working at top speed in an effort to bandage or ease the wounds of as many as possible before they fell from the effects of the deadly vapors.

"Many a wounded soldier's life was saved by these men. Every medical corps man who demonstrated such magnificent devotion to his comrades was later carried off the field on a stretcher to the hospital in the rear, where many of them are lying to-day in the same ward with the men they saved.

"Taking off the gas mask during a gas attack is an extraordinary breach of military order, and the men whom I have recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal were guilty of this breach.

"You may rest assured," added the general after a pause, "that this is one case in which punishment will not be insisted upon. These men knew better than do ordinary soldiers the deadly effects of breathing mustard gas. Thus they willingly sacrificed their own bodies to give aid to others, a fact that every American should know. Some of them have also been recommended for the French War Cross."

Regulations forbid even naming those mentioned by the general, until the recommendations have been approved. Though they say that the attack in question occurred on May 4, the story of this heroism is made known for the first time to-day.

### Wilson Speech Marks Advance, Capital Finds

Washington Thinks President's Red Cross Address Carries Forward His "Force Without Limit" Remarks in Baltimore

By C. W. Gilbert  
(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Washington sees in President Wilson's Red Cross speech an advance upon the Baltimore speech of six weeks ago. "Force, force, without stint or limit" has become a more familiar idea to the President, officials say. It no longer wrings from him such expressions of personal distress as his Baltimore words, "this moment of utter disillusionment." He pronounces the peace overtures of Austria and Germany to be insincere with a certain grimness that was wanting when he first reluctantly saw their emptiness and deceptiveness.

He begins to define "force, force, without stint or limit," which is mostly rhetoric when you do not mention numbers. The number 5,000,000 for the army comes from his lips with ease, and he declines to place a figure to which he is prepared to go in enforcing a just and lasting settlement of the existing conflict.

There is in this speech none of the familiar balancing of peace and war. The President, it is asserted, has for the first time spoken without feeling it necessary to consider any other factor than the raising of the nation's morale. He implies that no sincere offer may be expected from them until their present faith in force is broken by violent impact with greater force.

Language to Which Germany Will Listen  
The President, who knows how men think in masses perhaps better than any other statesman in the world to-day, addresses to Germany the only language to which Germany in her present mood of conquest will listen, that is the language of force. Just as he seized the American public demand for reorganization to convince the nation that he was the only real reorganizer, and the demand for investigations to prove that he was the only thorough investigator, now he comes forward as the only genuine big army man.

"I have heard gentlemen say recently," he remarks, "that we must get 5,000,000 men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000?"

The fault of General Wood and others who have talked while the man in the White House at silent is that they have never seen this thing big enough. That is the sort of language that martial Germany will comprehend. It is the sort of language which the Allies in their extremity will rejoice to hear.

It does no good to inquire when the President came to think in terms of armies of 5,000,000 men; he has come to do so. Along with the world, along with the radicals, whose point of view is disclosed in the recent determination of the Socialist leaders of this country to align themselves for the war, as one of the people for liberty, the President, whose mind somehow advances with the radical thinking class,

Time Not Favorable to Peace Talk  
There has been criticism both in England and France of the publication of the letter as tending to throw the Emperor unreservedly into the arms of his ally in Berlin. Mr. Balfour had to reply to this criticism. He had to show that the British government was always wary of the proposal of a just peace. His speech did not mean that peace was near or that any illusions are held on the other side such as have passed away here. It was the discussion of an incident a year old, which had only just reached the ears of Parliament.

The time is not favorable to peace talk. Even former pacifists, like the Socialists, now talk only war. When Germany exhausts herself again she may propose a compromise, but not through her good partner, Austria. Austria is the enemy of the Allies, and Washington is closed. Vienna is now diplomatically a suburb of Berlin.

Behind the British lines in Flanders the Americans, who have just arrived there, are completing the last lap of their training. As the finishing touches are put on they are gradually being merged with the British veterans preparatory to being sent into the front line trenches.

The Italians on the southwest front yesterday stormed the Cassatasson Ridge, north of Monte Grappa. In two strong Austrian attacks on Monte Mantello, north of Corno Tressogni, and near Mount Stabilet, in the Adamello district, the Italians succeeded in holding their positions and throwing the enemy back with heavy losses.

### Americans Repulse German Raiders on Two French Fronts

WASHINGTON, May 19.—General Pershing's communique issued to-night by the War Department announces the repulse of enemy raids last night in Picardy and in Lorraine and the repulse of another to-day in the Lorraine sector. In the Woevre, it says, there has been continuous aerial activity and American planes have engaged in several successful encounters.

Air fights of Lieutenant Rickenbacher, Captain Peterson and Lieutenant Chambers, previously described in press dispatches, are recorded in the communique. The German wireless press is quoted as announcing that the broad range will be because of June 16 from 30 to 100 grammes. Due to the uncertainty concerning supplies from the Ukraine. This also has been told in press cablegrams.

The official statement follows: "Section A. In Picardy and in Lorraine hostile raids were repulsed with loss to the enemy in killed and wounded. In the Woevre there was continuous aerial activity, our planes engaging successfully in several encounters."

"Section B.—Early this morning in the Lorraine sector a strong enemy patrol of twenty to twenty-five men attacked a position on one of our advanced positions. The raid was a complete failure, and the enemy in retreating left one of their number dead in our trench."

"Last evening north of Toul Lieutenant Rickenbacher, flying at 5,000 metres, was pursuing an albatross type plane, when a second machine came between them. Lieutenant Rickenbacher struck the tail of the second machine, taking it off, and apparently forcing the hostile plane down out of control. Although his own machine was badly

## ANOTHER LINE OF COMMUNICATION TAKEN OVER BY THE CENSOR



credit for it from the country, and to have the most effect in those doubtful Congressional districts where the advocates of suffrage may hold the balance of power.

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It was as a result of this feeling that Senator Calder, of New York, made his speech recently. At that time it was hoped by Senators, who wish to forestall the Democratic play for the suffrage vote of the country that there would be a series of suffrage speeches by Republican Senators, perhaps one each day, which would keep the fact that the Republicans are pressing for a vote on the resolution before the country, and also keep the fact before the country that far more than the necessary proportion of Republican Senators would vote for the resolution, the weakness in the suffrage position in the Senate being on the Democratic side.

In the heat of other controversies, and in the listlessness of some of the pro-suffrage Senators, this plan has fallen by the wayside, but there are determined efforts under way to revive it.

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"This question has never been considered as a party question, and I am glad of it; but, nevertheless, it is a fact that practically three-fourths of the Republican Senators are ready and prepared to vote for the passage of this amendment, and yet we have been unable so far to get enough votes on the Democratic side to make up the necessary two-thirds to pass this fundamentally democratic proposition."

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Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Continued on last page, Column 2.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1